

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1977

Established 1837

## Both Pregnant

### Women Released Moluccans in Train

Netherlands, June 5 (AP).—Moluccan gunned two pregnant women aboard a hijacked train, releasing them in open country north of here. A noted that the women had no passports for a swift flight. They were identified as Mrs. Ellenbroek-Prinsen, 31, from Nijmegen, who is five months pregnant, and Mrs. A.H. 31, from Nijmegen, who is five months pregnant. They were released by the terrorists, who were in the train when it was hijacked. They were released by the terrorists, who were in the train when it was hijacked.

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## 40 cities

### Aide Defects to Britain, Killing of Archbishop

June 5 (AP).—A friend of President Henry Kissinger, who is said to be a close aide, has defected to Britain. The defection is said to be a major blow to the administration. The defection is said to be a major blow to the administration.

Russell Miller as saying: "All three were shot at close range." In a first-person account, as told to Mr. Miller, Mr. Kyamba discussed reports of massacres in Uganda, with estimates of the numbers killed ranging over the years from various sources from 50,000 to 300,000.

"I would not even attempt to dispute the figures in the recent report by the International Commission of Jurists which indicated that more than 100,000 people have been murdered in Uganda since Gen. Amin came to power in 1971," Mr. Kyamba said.

"It is probably correct, although of course no one knows what the exact figure is and it is very difficult even to estimate it. Even Amin does not know how many people he has ordered to be executed."

"Grave Conditions" He described conditions in Uganda as "very grave," adding: "If I can help bring Amin's atrocities to an end, I will be happy to do so."

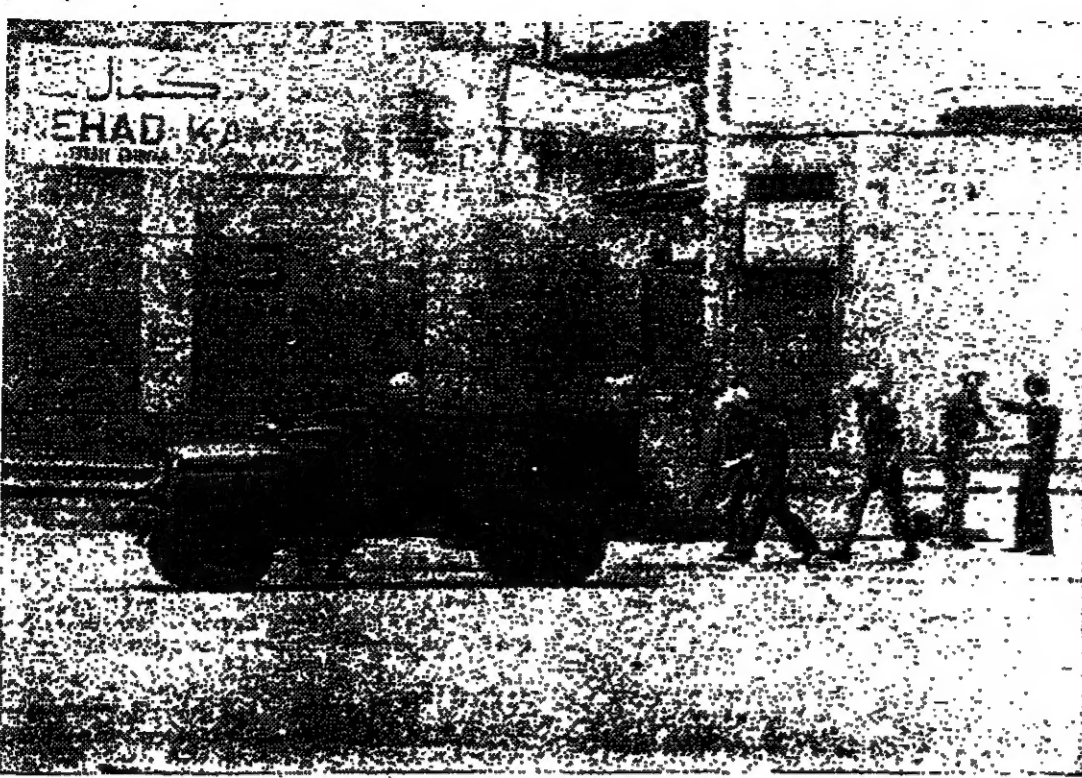
After the Home Office disclosure that Mr. Kyamba had defected, a spokesman for the British Organization said: "We know he [Mr. Kyamba] is here and we will be interested in anything he says that throws light on events in Uganda."

The Sunday Times said that Mr. Kyamba had headed the Ugandan delegation to the World Health Organization Conference in Geneva and defected from there.

"I knew it was only a question of time before I was due to be killed," the newspaper quoted Mr. Kyamba, 37, as saying. "I was determined to escape before it was too late, and I wanted to insure that what I knew about what is happening in Uganda would not die with me."

The Sunday Times devoted half of its front page to the story. Inside, a first-person account by Henry Kyamba as told to Russell Miller appeared.

According to the account, news reached Mr. Kyamba in Geneva that President Amin had heard rumors he planned to defect and members of Mr. Kyamba's family were arrested.



Israeli troops, wearing riot helmets, arrest Arab youths in Israeli-occupied town of Nabulus in Jordan, after youths had set fire to tires on 10th anniversary of 1967 war.

## Anniversary of 1967 War

### Strike Closes Shops on West Bank

NABULUS, Israeli-occupied West Bank, June 5 (UPI).—A general strike closed all the shops in this major town today, but the 10th anniversary of the outbreak of the 1947 six-day war passed without incident in the rest of the occupied West Bank.

In the only violence marking the day, two young men set fire to two tires in the main square of Nabulus, the biggest town in the West Bank, and half a dozen boys hurled rocks at passing automobiles with Israeli license plates. Soldiers arrested the two young men.

The boys, who had gathered in an alley leading from the Casbah section of the town to the square, dispersed when the soldiers arrived.

All shops except a pharmacy were shuttered because of the strike called to protest the outbreak of the war 10 years ago. The town secretary, Ali Abdul-Hadi, described the strike as a silent protest. City hall was open and buses ran.

## Likud Talks

In Tel Aviv, the leader of a new centrist party hinted at progress in talks on forming a coalition government with Menachem Begin's rightist Likud bloc.

"The fact that talks are continuing is a good sign," said Yigael Yadin, head of the Democratic Movement for Change, a group that could give Mr. Begin a commanding majority in parliament.

He said that the meeting dealt with the issues of defense and foreign policy, but declined to go into detail.

"There is room for careful optimism," a source inside the Likud said.

Political sources said that politicians from both sides sometimes differed on how to negotiate for peace, Israel's future borders and where to put new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

In Jerusalem, outgoing Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that Israel was concerned about President Carter's statements on the need for a Palestinian homeland.

"This could signal a negative change in the U.S. position," he said.

Talks With Aguda. Earlier, the Likud leadership met with the ultra-orthodox Aguda party, which won five seats in the May 17 election, and both sides described the session as positive.

The national radio said: "There are good chances the Aguda will join the coalition."

## 1st Meeting Thursday

### Egypt, Russia Will Hold Talks To Ease Strained Relations

CAIRO, June 5 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said today that the government was moving to improve its strained relations with the Soviet Union and Libya.

He disclosed that the Egyptian and Soviet foreign ministers would hold two meetings soon, first in Moscow and then in Cairo, to ease differences between the two countries.

Egypt's Ismail Fahmy and Russia's Andrei Gromyko will hold the first meeting Thursday and Friday.

Originally, the conference was to have taken place in either Paris or Geneva, but the Russians insisted that Mr. Fahmy travel to Cairo to patch up differences.

The announcement was a surprise since Egyptian-Libyan relations had reached their lowest point in four years last month, with the two countries locked in a vicious war of words and Libyan strongman Moammar Qadhafi threatening to expel about 20,000 Egyptians working in Libya.

Mr. Sadat inspected the frontlines with Israel today, on the 10th anniversary of the Arab defeat in the Six-Day war, saying that "our bitterness and anguish" have been reported to Israel.

4-Day Tour. Mr. Sadat began a four-day tour of the Suez Canal area by visiting Ismailia, a city halfway along the canal. Addressing officers of the Second Army, which is stationed in the canal's northern sector, Mr. Sadat said: "The day of defeat in June is finished and gone forever."

"Today is a festival of firmness and pride marking the reopening of the Suez Canal. All the bitterness and anguish we suffered (in 1967) we exported to Israel" in the 1973 war.

Mr. Sadat said that Egypt would liberate its occupied land by force unless a peace settlement was worked out on Arab terms.

But he said that he would give peace efforts every chance before opting for war "because (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## In Speech on New Constitution

### Brezhnev Condemns Terror of Stalin Regime

MOSCOW, June 5 (UPI).—Party leader Leonid Brezhnev has pledged there will never be a return to the "illegal repressions" of the Stalinist era, according to a major speech he made last month that was published today.

In an address outlining the country's new constitution to the Communist party Central Committee, Mr. Brezhnev, without mentioning Stalin by name, made one of the sharpest attacks on the dictator's use of mass terror that has been heard here in a number of years.

"We know comrades," Mr. Brezhnev declared, "that some years after the adoption of the current constitution (in 1936) were darkened by illegal repressions, violations of the principles

of Socialist democracy, Leninist norms of party and state life. This was done in contravention of the constitutional provisions. The party has resolutely condemned this practice and it should never be repeated."

The millions of arrests, executions and exiles which Stalin ordered made a mockery of the freedoms and protections which the constitution written under his direction had promised. That was one of the main reasons why the Soviet Union decided 15 years ago that a new constitution, which would not be identified with Stalin, should be drafted.

The new Constitution, which was finally announced yesterday, contains the same basic freedoms—for the press, demonstrations, privacy and so on—as the 1936 charter. But it contains an important new caveat which Mr. Brezhnev stressed in his speech:

"The rights and freedoms of citizens cannot and must not be used against our social system and to damage the interests of the Soviet people."

Nonetheless, Mr. Brezhnev's reaffirmation of no return to the use of mass arrests or terror—the mere fact that he chose to deal with the subject—should find a welcome among many millions of Russians, particularly those who spent long years in prison camps.

The de-Stalinization of the 1950s-60s has been over for more than a decade now and the sensitive subject of the dictator's excesses is almost never mentioned. The only regular references to him are in connection with his leadership during the war and have been marked by an appraisal far short of the adulation he once demanded but far brighter also than the ignominy to which he was for a time consigned.

The government-run Seychelles radio announced that Prime Minister Albert René had taken over as President and warned that anyone in the streets would be shot.

The radio said that the Constitution and the 25-seat National Assembly were suspended, and

## Strong in Cities

### Ecevit's Party Leads In Turkish Elections

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, June 5 (UPI).—Turkish voters chose a new government today that will face a troubling array of foreign and domestic problems. The main question is whether one party will receive a decisive mandate or whether the country will continue to drift under weak and fragmented leadership.

All signs indicate that the social democrats, known here as the Republican People's party, will lead the voting and form a new government. The party's leader, Bulent Ecevit, was premier for seven months in 1974 and became a national hero when he ordered the invasion of Cyprus.

Mr. Ecevit's only serious competitor is Premier Suleyman Demirel of the Justice party, who has headed a coalition of four rightist parties since April, 1975. The strongest of the six other contenders is the National Salvation party, a Muslim fundamentalist group that has held the balance of power here for the last four years.

[The Republican People's party took the lead in early returns, edging the ruling Justice party in large cities, the Associated Press reported. The party's headquarters reported that of 1.5 million votes counted, it had won 530,000, compared with 517,000 for the Justice party and 84,000 for the Muslim National Salvation party. The votes were about 15 per cent of the total. The semi-official Anatolia News Agency reported that the Republicans and the Justice party were running equally in rural areas.]

Today's balloting, four months ahead of schedule, occurred at a time of crisis for Turkey, one of the world's largest and poorest democracies. Armed clashes between rightist and leftist youths have taken more than 200 lives in the last two years and crippled the higher education system.

May Day Violence. This sectarian violence has spilled into the campaign and reached its peak last month when 38 persons were killed during a May Day rally in Istanbul. Mr. Ecevit and Mr. Demirel blame each other for encouraging the carnage, and both charges contain an element of truth.

Four years ago, the Republicans polled 33.3 per cent of the vote and gained 185 seats in the 450-member parliament. The Justice party trailed with 29.8 per cent and 149 seats. Splinter parties and independents accounted for the remaining 116 seats and helped paralyze parliament for long periods.

In partial Senate elections in 1975, the third parties lost ground as the Republicans won 43.4 per cent and the Justice party 40.8 per cent of the vote.

Public opinion polling is still primitive here, but most surveys predict that the Republicans will receive between 205 and 230 seats, with 225 needed for a majority.

Mr. Ecevit has drawn huge crowds throughout this country of 42 million. When he returned to Ankara last night, cheering supporters lined his route for miles.

If the Republicans fail to win a clear majority, their most likely move would be to form a coalition with the Democrats, a small, right-of-center party, and with independents. As a last resort, Mr. Ecevit seems willing to form a government with the National Salvation party, his coalition partner in 1974.

Another alternative under discussion here would be coalition of the two major parties. Since Mr. Ecevit has called Mr. Demirel a fascist and Mr. Demirel has called Mr. Ecevit a Communist, the idea does not seem to have

much promise. But it could happen if pressed strongly enough by the military, a powerful, behind-the-scenes force. Any new government would have to deal first with the problem of violence, and then with the economy. Mr. Demirel has spent freely to produce a growth rate approaching 8 per cent.



Premier Suleyman Demirel speaking during campaign.



... and opposition leader Bulent Ecevit doing the same.

## President at U.K. Meeting

### Leftist Insurgents Overthrow Pro-West Rule in Seychelles

VICTORIA, Seychelles, June 5 (AP).—Armed rebels led by the leftist prime minister announced the overthrow of the pro-Western government of President James Mancham today, less than a year after this small island republic gained independence from Britain.

"It is no big heroic deed to take over the Seychelles," Mr. Mancham said in London, where he had gone to attend the Commonwealth Conference. "Twenty-five people with sticks could seize control."

The 37-year-old leader said he had been deposed in a "Judas-like" coup on the island group of 60,000 persons, 1,000 miles east of the African coast in the Indian Ocean. He said that Soviet subversion, not his own alleged playboy life-style, was behind the coup.

"I do not accept this action as a fait accompli," Mr. Mancham said, adding he would call on the United Nations and African states "who stand for stability" for support.

The government-run Seychelles radio announced that Prime Minister Albert René had taken over as President and warned that anyone in the streets would be shot.

The radio said that the Constitution and the 25-seat National Assembly were suspended, and

that new elections would be held, probably in 1979.

Mr. René said that "the people have overthrown" Mr. Mancham, indicating a swing to the left. He promised policies that would make the people "free of capitalism and foreign control."

Mr. Mancham said he had been informed by the British Foreign Office that the coup leaders (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Pravda Criticizes U.S. Arms Move

MOSCOW, June 5 (AP).—Pravda said today that the U.S. decision to deploy the new, more sophisticated Mark L-A nuclear warhead is a dangerous move likely to increase the arms race.

"The Pentagon's cranking up of a new spiral in the arms race is bringing the condemnation of the broad world public, including Americans," Boris Avreshko wrote in the Communist party paper's weekly summary of world affairs.

"Some realistically thinking figures and observers in the West note with alarm that such steps can complicate the decision of matters of limiting strategic weapons," the article said. It did not specifically threaten any type of Soviet retaliation.



## News Analysis

## Role of the Party Is Tightened Under New Soviet Constitution

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, June 5 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's new Constitution, published yesterday after 15 years of preparation, underscores the dominant role of the Communist party, restricts free expression and apparently clears the way for party chief Leonid Brezhnev to become head of state.

However, none of these formulations or changes in ideological rhetoric—such as dropping "dictatorship of the proletariat" in favor of "state of the whole people"—will have any fundamental impact on the conduct of Soviet life or political policies.

The adjustments essentially refurbish party doctrine. That they took so long to make shows how complicated debates on such matters can be in the Kremlin. The new Constitution, which has 173 articles, will be formally adopted after a national debate at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet next autumn. It will replace a charter drawn up in 1936 by Joseph Stalin that Nikita Khrushchev first undertook to overhaul in 1962 as part of the de-Stalinization process.

**Revision of Presidium**

The only revision of immediate consequence appears to be in the composition of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet. It has been speculated since the ouster of Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny from the party Politburo last month that Mr. Brezhnev would shortly take his place as the ceremonial head of state.

Such a shift would give Mr. Brezhnev equal protocol status with other Eastern European party chiefs and his principal Western counterparts, such as U.S. President Carter or French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The change would be purely symbolic since Mr. Brezhnev has already functioned for several years as the country's undisputed top man.

The addition of a first vice-president to the former structure of the presidium indicates that that person will assume the functions of a chief of state, such as receiving new ambassadors. Mr. Brezhnev, therefore, could have the additional title and grandeur without extra burdens.

**Spring Meeting**

It seems likely that the change would come after the new Constitution is approved, but it could also come on an interim basis as early as the spring meeting of the Supreme Soviet later this month, in time for Mr. Brezhnev's visit to France for talks with President Giscard d'Estaing.

Western analysts believe that Mr. Podgorny probably lost his Politburo job because he resisted making way for Mr. Brezhnev as president. The issue may even have held up completion of the Constitution while Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues maneuvered Mr. Podgorny out.

On the role of the Communist party, the Constitution is more explicit than the Stalin one. It says that "the Communist party of the Soviet Union is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system, of all state and public organizations. The Communist party of the Soviet Union exists for the people and serves the people."

The old charter merely noted that the most "active and politically conscious citizens" would be in the party, "which is the vanguard of the working people... and the leading core of all organizations... both public and state."

**Freedom of Speech**

As did its predecessor, the Constitution guarantees a wide range of freedoms: speech, demonstration, worship, "privacy of correspondence, telephone conversations and telegraphic messages." It is the systematic violation of those freedoms that forms the basis of most dissident protests in the Soviet Union.

To deal with such complaints, the charter sets out strict terms: "Exercise by citizens of rights and freedoms must not injure the interests of society and the state and the rights of other citizens." The document also says that "exercise of rights and freedoms shall be inseparable from the performance by citizens of their duties."

In other words, the Kremlin has provided itself with a rationale—"the interests of society and the state"—for keeping the exercise of expression under tight control. A provision of the old constitution that was retained comes as somewhat of a surprise: The nominal right of individual Soviet republics such as the Ukraine, Armenia or the Baltic states to secede. That issue was considered one of the most contentious in drafting the document.

**Symbolic Gestures**

While referring to a Soviet people and the drawing together of all nationalities in the country, the document stops short of eliminating the autonomy of the 14 republics which with the Russian Federation compose the Soviet Union. This, too, is basically symbolic since the only real authority is in Moscow.

The demise of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" is in keeping with what Mr. Brezhnev called the "maturity" of the state in a speech presenting the Constitution to the party Central Committee last week. Theoretically, classes have been abolished in the Soviet Union so that the dictatorship of one group no longer applies.

When the French Communist party dropped the term from its standard last year, the Kremlin was angered not by the ideological divergence, but because the French move represented a break with the Soviet model. Now the Russians have acknowledged that advocacy of "dictatorship" is outdated.

A new section on foreign policy has been included which reflects Moscow's well-known position: "Supporting the struggle of peoples for national liberation... preventing wars of aggression... and consistently implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence. In the Soviet Union, the Constitution declares, 'war propaganda shall be prohibited by law.'"



SHOWING THE FLAG—Street in west London all ready for big Jubilee Day celebrations tomorrow. Residents have over 1,000 flags out, with two miles of bunting.

## U.K. Rehearses Tuesday March in Queen Jubilee

LONDON, June 5 (UPI).—Thousands of tourists cheered Queen Elizabeth's golden coach when it was taken from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral today in a rehearsal of Tuesday's national thanksgiving service.

The Queen and her family were at Windsor Castle resting for one of the busiest weeks of her reign.

The coach was empty as it was taken over the two-mile-long route. Hundreds of soldiers marched with it and palace officials timed the proceedings to make sure everything will go smoothly on the climactic day of the silver jubilee celebrations marking the Queen's 25 years on the throne.

Tomorrow night, the Queen will mark the start of the big week of her jubilee by lighting a bonfire at Windsor that will signal the lighting of scores of other bonfires, each visible from the other.

## London Summit Opens Wednesday

## Commonwealth Focus on Africa

LONDON, June 5 (UPI).—Commonwealth leaders began gathering today for a weeklong summit meeting at which Britain will seek support for its efforts with the United States to achieve a peaceful transfer of power to black governments in Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia).

The 21st Commonwealth Conference will open Wednesday. The last such meeting held here was in 1968.

Diplomatic officials predicted the meeting would be heavily dominated by the continuing crisis in southern Africa. They said black Commonwealth leaders may attack Britain bitterly, as they did at earlier Commonwealth conferences, for not taking a tougher line against Rhodesian leader Ian Smith.

**Sporting Controversy**

But they said controversy also was likely over the issue of sporting contacts with South Africa, with the future of the Commonwealth Games at Edmonton, Alberta, in August of next year also still in doubt.

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon has refused to ban visits by teams from his country to South Africa despite its apartheid policies. Many black Commonwealth countries have threatened to boycott the games, in which Canada already has invested several million dollars, unless Mr. Muldoon changes his policy or withdraws New Zealand from the games.

British officials said that 28 of 38 Commonwealth heads of state or government were expected to attend the summit gathering. Ugandan President Idi Amin said today that neither he nor a Ugandan delegation would attend.

Among those who will attend are Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, a key figure in the current southern Africa peace moves; India's new Prime Minister, Morarji Deasai, 81, making his first appearance at a Commonwealth summit; and Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios, here to seek Commonwealth support for his quarrel with Turkey.

In addition to southern Africa and sports relations with South Africa, the conference also was expected to conduct a broad general world economic review, discuss the North-South Conference in Paris last week and discuss technical cooperation and economic assistance programs between member countries.

Leaders already here include President Seretse Khama of Botswana, President James Mancham of the Seychelles, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and Prime Minister J.M. Adams of Barbados.

## Amin Aide Defects to Britain,

## Details Killing of Archbishop

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Kyamba called a press conference in Geneva and proclaimed his loyalty to President Amin, who seemed gratified and freed Mr. Kyamba's family. The family then fled by taxi and on foot to Kenya, the Sunday Times added.

Once Mr. Kyamba knew his son Henry, 6, and daughter Susan, 5, were safe in Nairobi, he went to London, Mr. Miller wrote.

Mr. Miller quoted Mr. Kyamba as saying he started planning his escape after he saw the bullet-riddled bodies of Archbishop Lurum and the two Cabinet ministers on Feb. 15.

Mr. Miller's account said that as minister of health, Mr. Kyamba went to the morgue at Mulago Hospital to confirm his suspicions about the deaths of Archbishop Lurum, 53, and the Cabinet ministers.

The Ugandan government alleged at the time that the archbishop was implicated in a plot against the security of Uganda. The two Cabinet members who were arrested were arrested after the archbishop's death.

**23 Lost in Iran Floods**

TEHRAN, June 5 (Reuters).—Twenty-three persons were believed dead yesterday after floods swept homes away in a village in northwest Iran.

After the raid, he said, two agents seized her from the hospital room and dragged her "still screaming and struggling" to two waiting cars outside.

He added that he later met President Amin who told him: "Oh, by the way, you know that woman? Forget her. They have already finished her."

Mr. Kyamba said villagers later found the body and buried it.

**Cyprus Peace Talks Remain Deadlocked**

NICOSIA, June 5 (AP).—The Cyprus intercommunal peace talks remained deadlocked after a meeting between Greek and Turkish-Cypriot negotiators.

The two sides agreed Friday to meet again in Nicosia toward the end of the month, according to an announcement.

## Gives Views on Security

## Likud's Man for Defense Job Tries to Dispel Hawk Image

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, June 5 (UPI).—Ezer Weizman, a tall, former commander of the Israeli Air Force, looked with satisfaction at his desk top—a smooth gray surface devoid of paper—and at the spare, almost empty, office he was sitting in.

A few weeks ago, when Mr. Weizman was heading the Likud party's election campaign, the Tel Aviv office bustled with activity. He has now cleared the debris of a successful campaign—so successful that many Likud members are still as surprised that they won as Labor party members are that they lost—and is preparing to undertake Israel's No. 2 job, minister of defense.

Mr. Weizman, 54, and a native of Haifa, is a former member of the British Army. He is an outgoing man who speaks rapidly in a clipped English manner that sometimes conveys low-key sarcasm and sometimes impishness.

**Likud Concern**

In an interview, he conveyed the concern of many Likud members, including that of his leader, Menachem Begin, who is slated to be the new prime minister, at the worried reaction abroad, particularly in the United States, to the Likud's victory in the May 17 general election.

Likud members are not superstitious, but they are not superstitious about the Likud's victory in the May 17 election. Mr. Weizman said, adding that in the 29 years of unbroken rule of the country the more dovish Labor party "ran through about five wars."

"Why was there such a hue and cry in Washington about the implementation of democracy in Israel," Mr. Weizman asked and answered: "For 29 years, Washington has been used to a certain line and certain people here. I think it's a very good lesson to learn in Washington—keep in touch with the opposition, which they didn't do. They didn't believe we were going to swing it."

**Security at Stake**

Mr. Weizman and his party affirm that it would be detrimental to Israel's security during negotiations to relinquish any of the Arab territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which Israel captured during the 1967 war. The Likud is less adamant about ceding some of the lands captured in the Golan Heights and the Sinai.

President Carter said recently that Israel must be prepared to withdraw with minor adjustments to its 1967 borders to attain peace with its Arab neighbors.

"Let's look at the problem of defensible borders," Mr. Weizman said. "What would have happened in 1973 when Israel was suddenly attacked by the Arabs if we were at war as in 1967. Two things probably would have happened—either we would have been fighting those terrible battles not along the Suez Canal but somewhere near Beerseba and not along the Golan Heights but somewhere in the Galilee. What most likely would have happened is exactly what happened in 1967. We would have gone preemptive and would have executed a preventive strike. The present borders of Israel are one of the assurances to prevent a war."

**Safe Borders Sought**

A return to the 1967 borders, Mr. Weizman said, "would certainly involve the United States in the actual day-by-day problems of defensible borders. Real safe and secure borders for Israel will definitely prevent American forces from interfering in this way or that way in this troubled area."

In Mr. Weizman's view, the Likud has better enunciated Israel's determination to maintain defensible borders than did the Labor party, which he said has muted the issue of territorial concessions in its rhetoric while in reality pursuing an aggressive settlement policy in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands of Judea.

"It's very interesting that the reaction in the Arab world toward the Likud has been less ferocious than Washington in some respect," Mr. Weizman said, "because some of them say now 'all the Israelis are the same—least the Likud is talking the truth.' It's not the Likud that settled the Jordan Valley in the last 10 years. It's the Labor government, I think quite rightly, but let's not be hypocrites about what is territorial compromise."

**Major Snag**

A major snag in the Likud talks with its largest potential partner, the Democratic Movement for Change, has been Mr. Begin's unilateral wish to appoint an outsider, Moshe Dayan, as foreign minister. Mr. Dayan's selection caused a furor and he resigned from his long association with the Labor party. Several DMC leaders oppose the appointment, saying that Mr. Dayan, when he was defense minister, was responsible for Israel's initial setbacks in the surprise Arab attack of 1973.

The Likud wants the DMC, Mr. Weizman said, because "they are the only ones who can give us a real peace."

**Earthquake in Iran**

TEHRAN, June 5 (AP).—An earthquake that measured 6.6 on the Richter scale today shook southern Iran, 450 miles southwest of here, causing panic but no casualties, the newspaper Keshavarz reported.



Ezer Weizman

## Egypt, Russia Will Hold T To Ease Strained Relation

(Continued from Page 1)

we no longer suffer from defeat or inferiority complexes."

On June 5, 1977, Israel attacked the Arabs on three fronts and, in the six days which followed, captured the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, the Golan Heights from Syria and the West Bank from Jordan.

But Mr. Sadat, as well as local newspapers, said that the "shame of June 5" has been wiped out by the victory of October 1973, when Egyptian troops stormed across the canal, capturing its

eastern bank and east Israeli Bar Lev line of Mous.

**Festival of Pric**

June 5 is no longer a day of national humiliation but a "festival of pride" because on that date in Suez Canal was reopened time traffic after an closure.

The waterway now annual revenue of \$40 million, and Egypt hopes will be cleared through a scheme to broaden the canal.

## Leftist Insurgents Overthru Pro-West Rule in Seychelles

(Continued from Page 1)

gathered about 200 armed followers, took over a police armory, shooting a policeman in the process, and then seized the radio station and airport.

Mr. Mancham said that the U.S. charge d'affaires in the Seychelles, Craig Matson, had warned him of Soviet designs against the neutrality of the new republic, which has no military force. He said he was "personally convinced" that the coup had "the agreement and connivance of the Soviet government and is part and parcel of the Soviet policy of controlling the Indian Ocean."

Mr. Mancham was chief minister of the Seychelles before independence and had advocated continued ties with Britain. His rightist, Seychelles Democratic party joined in a coalition with Mr. René's leftist Seychelles People's United party to first government.

The coup was reported an unsigned cable to Press London office, which said it was a "dictator" and had a "style of life which is not in keeping with the country's traditions." The cable had not stayed at less than three weeks at a taking office and was postponed the 1973 election charge Mr. Mancham.

The handsome, well-dent has been a family in London nightclubs, age annual income in chelies is about \$2 Mancham insisted that trymen like him that v absence, he said, were his duty to promote a friends for the Seychelles.

**King Backers Win Election In Morocco**

RABAT, June 5 (Reuters).—Rightist parties and independents who support King Hassan won a landslide victory in Morocco's general elections, according to official results published yesterday. The big loser was the left.

The independents, who describe themselves as "unconditionally monarchist," won 81 of the 176 contested seats in the new Chamber of Representatives. The election marked a return to parliamentary democracy after almost seven years.

Twice during that period the army tried to overthrow the monarchy.

Along with big majorities were Premier Ahmed Osman, the King's brother-in-law, and 14 other members of the government. Dr. Mohamed Benhima, interior minister, said that the results "reflect exactly the reality of the situation in this rich country."

Three rightist rural parties won a total of 33 seats. Combined with allies in the rural parties, the independents were considered to have a clear majority with a total of 121 seats and observers interpreted this as a guarantee of political peace for King Hassan during the four years that the Parliament will be in office.

The old guard leftist, senior political formation in the country and considered rather conservative won 45 seats, which surprised many observers.

The leftist Socialist Union of Popular Forces, an offshoot of the Istiglal, won 16 seats, suffering reverses in what were considered leftist strongholds, notably in Rabat and Agadir.

Dr. Benhima said that 83 per cent of the 6.5 million voters turned out for what he described as King Hassan's "democratic voyage." He said that the "next stage in the voyage" would be the election on June 21 of the other third of Parliament—48 seats by local government councils—32 by professional bodies and 8 by workers' organizations.

When those three groups were elected, independents took 66 per cent of the seats, so that the second stage of the election will reinforce the pro-Hassan majority.

**1,500 Held Slain**

RABAT, June 5 (Reuters).—Morocco has taken between 500 and 600 Algerian prisoners and killed more than 1,500 guerrillas in fighting in the Western Sahara since early last year, according to Tahib Benhima, minister of information.

Mr. Benhima said that Moroccan casualties were between 65 and 70 killed, most of them by land mines rather than in clashes with guerrillas.

ple's United party to first government.

The coup was reported an unsigned cable to Press London office, which said it was a "dictator" and had a "style of life which is not in keeping with the country's traditions." The cable had not stayed at less than three weeks at a taking office and was postponed the 1973 election charge Mr. Mancham.

The handsome, well-dent has been a family in London nightclubs, age annual income in chelies is about \$2 Mancham insisted that trymen like him that v absence, he said, were his duty to promote a friends for the Seychelles.

My philosophy is the phy of the Seychelles is to be a "festival of pride" because on that date in Suez Canal was reopened time traffic after an closure.

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**King Backers Win Election In Morocco**

RABAT, June 5 (Reuters).—Rightist parties and independents who support King Hassan won a landslide victory in Morocco's general elections, according to official results published yesterday. The big loser was the left.

The independents, who describe themselves as "unconditionally monarchist," won 81 of the 176 contested seats in the new Chamber of Representatives. The election marked a return to parliamentary democracy after almost seven years.

Twice during that period the army tried to overthrow the monarchy.

Along with big majorities were Premier Ahmed Osman, the King's brother-in-law, and 14 other members of the government. Dr. Mohamed Benhima, interior minister, said that the results "reflect exactly the reality of the situation in this rich country."

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**New Soviet Air Ch**

MOSCOW, June 5 (UPI).—Vasily Kazakov, the 61-year-old man in the Soviet Ministry of Aviation, was named the ministry.

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750 a Month Estimated

## Monsoon Ends, Boat Exodus Of Vietnam Refugees Grows

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, June 5.—The exodus by boat from Vietnam is growing sharply. The end of the monsoon storms three months ago started a new wave of departures that now averages 750 a month, according to officials here.

Children as young as 12 are arriving without papers or relatives. There had been a few such cases after the exodus began with the Communist takeover in 1975, but an official said the number had gone up.

"It is now happening frequently," said the official, who has talked with many of the children. "They are children of people who have big families, who perhaps cannot get out themselves but feel their younger children should go."

He cited a recent case involving a couple that had been sent

to one of the "new economic zones" outside Saigon. The couple could not arrange for the whole family to leave, but paid for the passage of its son, 16.

### One More Refugee

Refugees arriving here described a dramatic case that occurred last month. A small group set out without enough fuel for the trip to Thailand, which takes four or five days. When they were beyond sight of land, the refugees hailed a Vietnamese fishing boat to beg for more fuel.

The fisherman gave them the fuel. Then he called his son, 12, bade him a hasty, emotional farewell and put him aboard the refugee boat.

The boy is now in the refugee camp at Songkhla on the Thai coast, where more than 1,000 Vietnamese are packed into thatched huts. Some live in the beached hulks of their boats.

It is impossible to obtain precise figures on the total number of refugees. The so-called "boat people" turn up in Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and Japan, about 1,400 miles from Vietnam. More than 300 refugees have landed in Japan in the last two months.

### Have Sought

Although the UN Commission for Refugees provides minimal food and shelter, it has no central office in Asia to keep track of refugees. Individual countries, notably Singapore and the Philippines, sometimes refuse to allow the boats to land, then fail to report them. Some boats move around the South China Sea for weeks seeking a haven.

Officials estimate that up to 4,000 Vietnamese refugees are living officially and unofficially in the countries around the China Sea and Gulf of Thailand.

This is a conservative estimate. More than 2,000 are registered in Thailand and about 500 more arrive every month. The rate matches that of last year, when the total exceeded 5,000. That is happening despite estimates that it is becoming more and more difficult to get out of Vietnam.

Officials here say that a large number of people in the south of Vietnam have become disillusioned. Economic hardships are said to be mounting. The Communist authorities need fishing boats and are spending foreign credits for new engines. But new boats also mean more refugees.

The refugees say that only about half the boats that set out reach safety. Officials who know the refugee tendency toward exaggeration say this loss rate is much too high, but there are enough known instances—witnessed sinkings and capture by Cambodian gunboats—to indicate the loss is considerable.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Lockheed Ex-Lobbyist Enters Plea in Japan

TOKYO, June 5 (UPI).—Yoshio Kodama, 56, the lobbyist who was Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s secret sales agent in Japan for 17 years, has pleaded not guilty to charges of evading taxes on income of \$6 million.

The rightist went on trial in Tokyo District Court on four counts of income-tax evasion and six counts of violating a law that requires Japanese to report all money transactions with foreigners. A U.S. Embassy spokesman has charged that Mr. Kodama received \$7 million from 1958 to 1975 to promote sales of Lockheed planes in Japan.

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HURDY-GURDY BOYS—Organ-grinders strike up a tune in Hannover, West Germany, as 80 of them met over the weekend for start of a blaring week-long festival.

## Mrs. Gandhi Not Forgotten

## Bitterness Prevails in New Indian Leadership

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, June 5 (UPI).—Toward the end of a recent convention of ranking Indian industrialists celebrating the golden jubilee of the Chamber of Commerce, Communications Minister George Fernandes rose to speak. After polite opening remarks about the courage of those businessmen who had opposed the authoritarian rule of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Mr. Fernandes—a bitter enemy of her government—electrified his audience with the sarcastic observation that "most of you would have been happy if the dictatorship had succeeded in legitimizing itself."

"Why do men who are supposed to be captains of industry know to those in authority?" asked Mr. Fernandes, who spent nearly a year as a political prisoner of the Gandhi government. "What is it that makes men behave like rats? Who is the use of building all the giant enterprises if in the process one loses one's character and one's manhood?"

The minister's accusations, which evoked a stunned silence among the executives, were indicative of the mood of bitter recrimination that is widespread in the new leadership of India. Many of the pre-eminent politicians of the old government have been discredited at the polls, and those most closely identified with the excesses of the 18-month period of emergency rule, including Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, have become the object of sweeping judicial inquiries and criminal investigations.

### Not Innocent Enough

The sort of bitterness expressed by Mr. Fernandes, who a few months ago was being taken in chains to his periodic court appearances, is directed at a far wider segment of the elite—"those who were technically innocent, but not innocent enough," as another new Cabinet minister put it.

"What happened to our intellectuals—in particular to our writers and artists who always thrived on their fight against the establishment?" asked Shashil Shastri, one of Mrs. Gandhi's most consistently outspoken opponents in Parliament. "Most of them accepted the emergency without a murmur. How could this come about?"

Although more than a third of the electorate voted for Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party in March, it has become difficult to find her admitted supporters. In a typical exchange, a man who was well known as a proponent of emergency rule approached a foreign correspondent and said: "We are so grateful for what the foreign press did for our side during the dark, dark days of Mrs. Gandhi's dictatorship."

Another Indian, who overheard the comment and who was among her genuine opponents, snorted in disgust, and the two men exchanged the angry words that have become commonplace in discussions about who was on which side.

Although Mrs. Gandhi remains the guiding force of her party, even some of her former ministers have been scrambling off the bandwagon. A few weeks ago her former industry minister, T.A. Pai, delivered a stinging indictment of "the Sanjay caucus" and the extra-legal powers he had been allowed to exercise during the emergency. The next day, after he had been upbraided by Mrs. Gandhi's supporters for disloyalty and by her longer-term critics for having come upon his beliefs belatedly, Mr. Pai issued a statement that, in its uncertain tone, reflected the anguish shared by many who have changed sides lately.

"I have been asked why I did not resign when all this was happening," he said. "For the simple reason that I owed a duty

to my country to do all I could with the task entrusted to me, and had been bringing to the notice of the prime minister whatever lapses came to my notice, and protecting my innocent officers as best I could. If I had resigned and told the truth, the world would not have come to know of it."

The new Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, has warned the members of the governing party, Janata, against defectors "who have come to our side so late." And even Mrs. Gandhi, commenting during the election campaign on the resignation of her agriculture minister, Jagjivan Ram, in protest against the emergency, said: "The emergency was not imposed yesterday. In all the long months of the emergency, why did it not strike him earlier that it was wrong?"

### Discreet Silence

In the institutions most drastically affected by the emergency—schools, the press, the judiciary, the universities—there are only a few influential people at the top who are considered, in the prevailing mood, to be obvious villains. A far larger number are under attack for their months of discreet silence.

According to George Verghese, a former newspaper editor who

## S. African Aide Rejects U.S. Idea Of 1 Man, 1 Vote

CAPE TOWN, June 5 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister R.F. (Pik) Botha tonight described U.S. demands for one-man, one-vote in South Africa as impossible.

"As the Americans say, there is no way, baby, in which we are going to accept this," Mr. Botha told a Cape Town Press Club dinner. "Forget it. We are not going to do this after 300 years."

The foreign minister said that demands of the kind made by U.S. Vice-President Mondale during his talks with Prime Minister John Vorster in Vienna last month "pulled the rug from under the feet of those who want change."

He added: "How can we move if we can only move to our own destruction? We fear black domination. That is a fact and that is the basis of our policy. An unqualified one-man, one-vote cannot be allowed."

"I believe the average American will side with us on our right to survival. He won't side with us militarily, but he will support our right of survival."

## Russia Asks Sweden To Return Hijacker

MOSCOW, June 5 (UPI).—Soviet officials appealed to Sweden yesterday to return a hijacker who diverted a Soviet airliner to Stockholm last month.

The 23 other persons aboard the plane were sent home after the hijacker was taken into custody. Authorities in Sweden are considering whether to grant him political asylum.

## Nicosia Court Clears 2 in U.S. Envoy Death

NICOSIA, June 5 (AP).—A court panel acquitted two Greek Cypriots Friday who were charged with the shooting deaths of the U.S. ambassador to Cyprus and a secretary during a "riot" at the U.S. Embassy in 1974.

The men, Ioannis Kiziamas, 38, a former police sergeant, and Neophytos Lefteris, 50, a mechanic, still face charges of carrying and using firearms, participating in a riot and causing willful damage to the Embassy.

Ambassador Roger Davies, 53, and his secretary, Mrs. East, were shot by Greek Cypriot rioters besieging the embassy.

## Nixon Tries to Clarify TV Comments on Use of Presidential Power

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI).—Former President Nixon, contending that his televised comments on presidential power have been misinterpreted, said yesterday that a president must be able to "go beyond the strict letter of existing law" to cope with emergencies.

In a lengthy statement published in today's Washington Star, Mr. Nixon said that he does not believe a president is "above the law," but must have latitude to adapt "statutory law" to the laws of necessity and to the rule of reason.

The statement, which editor James Bellows said was submitted unsolicited to the newspaper by Nixon representatives, was described by the former president as an attempt to clarify remarks he made during his third televised interview with David Frost on May 15.

lost his job because of his opposition to Mrs. Gandhi's government, there was almost complete capitulation among the major newspapers after the imposition of the emergency in June, 1975.

"The policy-makers and decision-makers were more concerned with self-interest than with defending any fundamental right," Mr. Verghese said disdainfully. There is also a recriminatory mood on the campuses, which were often centers of political opposition to Mrs. Gandhi. Students and professors who worked in the underground take a suspicious view of colleagues who supported her or remained neutral.

### Here on Campus

"I don't blame people who feared for their jobs for not speaking out, but I don't necessarily respect them," said Dhirendra Sharma, a sociologist at Jawaharlal Nehru University. Mr. Sharma, now lionized as something of a hero on the campus, said he simply does not speak to faculty members, including some high-ranking officers of the university, whom he regards as active supporters of the old order.

The depth of feeling was manifest in a small office in Calcutta where a politician who, like most of the members of Prime Minister Desai's Cabinet, spent some time in jail under Mrs. Gandhi's rule, was ruminating about settling old scores, as he put it. "Of course, it was primarily the fault of the jailers—Mrs. Gandhi, her son and the other leaders of that oppressive period," he said. "But the ones who make me almost angrier are the thousands who simply silently went along with it all. Call that recrimination if you will. Call it bitterness. But I can never forgive them."

## Sanjay Kin Found Dead

NEW DELHI, June 5 (AP).—T. S. Anand, father-in-law of Sanjay Gandhi, was found dead in a field yesterday. Police said Mr. Anand had been shot in the head.

Mr. Anand was a retired lieutenant colonel and was in his late 50s. He was last seen Thursday when he went for a walk on his farm near Khos, 20 miles from New Delhi.

Police opened an investigation into possible murder or suicide. An autopsy was ordered.

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## 2 Flee to East Germany

BERLIN, June 5 (UPI).—Two West German men asked for political asylum in East Germany yesterday, the East German news agency ADN reported.

## Says He Was 'Misinterpreted'

By Helen Dewar

During the interview, Mr. Nixon was asked why he had authorized burglaries, wiretapping and other illegal actions against anti-Vietnam war protesters. He responded, "Well, when the president does it, that means that it is not illegal."

His views are "not the way they have been represented by columnists and cartoonists on the basis of fragments of one conversation," Mr. Nixon wrote in explaining his contention that "exercise of power is not necessarily the abuse of power even when that exercise results in a technical breach of statutory limits."

He denied that he was engaging in a semantic quibble, and wrote: "First, I do not believe and would not argue that a president is above the law. Of course he is not. The question is what is the law and how is it to be

## 2 Policemen Killed in Spain Amid Bombing

MADRID, June 5 (UPI).—Terrorists set off bombs in the Basque region today, only hours after urban guerrillas killed two policemen in a Barcelona suburb and blasted power lines in the Madrid region.

The violence erupted as the campaign for the June 15 general elections—Spain's first free voting in 41 years—nearly its windup. An estimated 2,000 election rallies were scheduled throughout the nation during the weekend.

Political parties, ranging from ultraconservative to the Communists, branded the terrorism as an attempt to spread fear. But the office of Madrid's governor, Juan Jose Roson, said the violence "will not be able to jeopardize the normal course of the political process."

### Records of Killings

The Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups Oct. 1 (GRAPO), an urban guerrilla organization with a long record of killings, kidnappings and bombings, assumed responsibility for yesterday's slaying of two members of the Guardia Civil.

Rafael Carrasco Lamas, 25, and Antonio Lopez Casella, 37, were shot outside their suburban Barcelona post by three young men who drove up in a stolen car and opened fire. The killers took the submachine gun of one of their victims, sprayed the building with bullets and fled.

In written messages to two Barcelona newspapers, GRAPO said the policemen were killed as a protest against the "blacklist" which, it said, was being used to "hide its murderous face."

The bombing of a transformer station and pylons in eight different places around Madrid between 5 a.m. and 6 p.m. yesterday temporarily cut power to about a million persons and stranded thousands of users of subway and suburban trains.

The national news agency Citra said the bombings were the work of Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA). The separatist guerrilla group recently announced that it was resuming its campaign of violence because the government had not fulfilled its promise to release the last ETA prisoners from jail.

ETA was also believed to be responsible for new explosions early today that caused major damage to the Bilbao City Hall and knocked out the telephone exchange in Reñena, near San Sebastian. Television said a relay tower was bombed near San Sebastian and three other towns.

A powerful bomb was discovered by children collecting snails along the highway from Bilbao to Reñena. A 150-foot cable led to some bushes on a knoll overlooking the highway.

## Argentina Claims Last Montoneros Leader Is Killed

BUENOS AIRES, June 5 (AP).—The army announced yesterday that it had killed the last national prominent leader of the underground Montoneros guerrilla army left in the country.

A communiqué said that Julio Roque, 36, was killed Wednesday in a clash with government troops in a Buenos Aires suburb. The Montoneros are leftists who follow the principles of the late President Juan Peron.

According to the announcement, Mr. Roque was a member of the Montoneros four-man executive secretariat. The other three members fled the country several months ago when the military government stepped up its anti-guerrilla campaign.

In other developments, the country's second-largest political party, the center-left Radical Civic Union, urged the government yesterday to restore democracy and all freedoms in Argentina. It was its first major statement since the military took power last year.

It said that the military leadership which has governed Argentina since it ousted President Isabel Peron on March 24 of last year should lift its ban on the operation of political parties.

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## Italian Rightists Vow to Attack

MILAN, June 5 (UPI).—A rightist group using the same initials as extortion squads in Argentina and Spain popped up in Italy yesterday and promised to act "by the end of next week."

In a message left in a Milan telephone booth, the group identified itself as the Armed Anti-Communist Alliance. It said it would hit back at leftist gunmen who wounded three prominent journalists this week.

The group's initials are those of the Alliance Anticomunista Argentina, which has claimed responsibility for the slaying of two Communist lawyers in Madrid and last month's bomb killing of a Barcelona industrialist.

## Roman Faculty Head Freed for \$1.1 Million

ROME, June 5 (Reuters).—The head of Rome University's law faculty, Prof. Rosario Nicolo, was freed yesterday, 37 days after being kidnapped and after payment of a \$1.1 million ransom (about \$1.1 million) in ransom, the police said.

The professor was released in a field outside Rome. He walked to a nearby bar and called the police. Prof. Nicolo, 67, was returning home with a student on April 20 when four masked men seized him.

## Envoy to E. Gern

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI).—President Carter will send David Bolger, 63, a peace officer, as ambassador to East Germany, administration sources said yesterday.

## China Is Ur Army to Prep For Major I

HONG KONG, June 5 (UPI).—China renewed its call for the army to speed modernization to prepare for "eventuality of an all-out war," and warned a "heightened state of alert."

An official New China Agency release said that the appeal today on the front Communist party radio.

A second-page edition of People's Daily said, "both revolution and war are inevitable in today's world."

The editorial said, "prepare against the day of an all-out war, major war time against the work as quickly as possible." It said, "In particular, be borne in mind the ambition of Soviet revisionism to subjugate China will be determined our sacred territory."

## Pollution Is As Major C In Cancer I

NAIROBI, June 5 (UPI).—More than half the cancer in the developed world is believed to be the result of environmental pollution, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) said.

Mosafa Tolba of UNEP, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program, said that in a marking world environment today, said that the not enough in the years to reduce its dangers.

Mr. Tolba said, "In tries less attention is to the future today, the case five years ago, the richest societies, guarding the needs of generations in order to waste of today and their life-styles."

He said that the public must move away from pollution, such as oil pollution, contamination, supplies, the steady loss of soil and the destruction of resources.

But he warned of the danger of "obvious forms of such as cancer-causing and chemical compounds."

## Ethiopia Denies Of Cuba Militants

LONDON, June 5 (UPI).—An Ethiopian Foreign Ministry spokesman has denied State Department reports that there were about 500 Cuban technicians in the Ethiopian army.

"There are Cubans engaged in development and health services," quoted the spokesman. "As a sovereign state, we can invite anyone to our country regardless of the skill that they possess."

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Subversion

# Books, Periodicals Censorship in Brazil

By Bruce Handler

RIO, June 5 (UPI)—Communist and anti-Communist have not been the only forces behind the censorship of books, periodicals and magazines in Brazil. The ruling is an extension of a 1970 decree that gave the government the power to censor books and magazines—Brazilian as well as foreign.

The Brazilian Constitution in force under the military government prohibits that kind of censorship.

The order was greeted by some criticism in Brazil. The country's most influential newspaper, O Estado de São Paulo, called it "one more document for fattening up international reports on human rights violations in Brazil." A Brazilian author and intellectual, Antonio Houaiss, compared the order with the Great Wall of China, saying it will "impede the penetration into Brazil of outside news and opinions and make us removed from what people overseas are saying about us."

Joachim Bevilacqua, a congressman in Brazil's one legal opposition political party, declared: "Brazil has become an island, in all but the geographical sense."

The decree could cause foreign magazines such as Time, Newsweek, L'Express and the Economist to disappear from newsstands while censors determine if they contain anything considered subversive or immoral. U.S. and European periodicals are a prime source of international news for Brazilian intellectuals.

Newspapers Unclear

And if Brazil's definition of foreign periodicals includes newspapers, tourists could be deprived of daily newspapers from home, which routinely are air-mailed to leading hotels. Brazilians who subscribe to such publications also would be affected.

Because of the 1970 censorship decree, Playboy, Penthouse and several other U.S. and European magazines had been banned. Stories from The New York Times, The Washington Post and Rolling Stone magazine now appear in major Brazilian newspapers under translation and republication agreements. Because the order specifies publications that come into Brazil by mail, these sources of foreign news probably will be affected. The government can, however, censor any Brazilian newspaper.



**LITTLE CAESAR**—Baby gorilla named Caesar looks out from incubator after being delivered by caesarean operation at the Los Angeles Zoo last week. Delivery operation, which was conducted by team of doctors that included two specialists in obstetrics and gynecology, was first ever performed on gorilla.

## As Negotiations Continue

# Japan Willing to Allow U.S. A-Inspection

TOKYO, June 5 (UPI)—Premier Takeo Fukuda said today Japan would accept on-site inspection of its nuclear fuel reprocessing facility by U.S. scientists if it will allow U.S. concern over nuclear proliferation.

But Mr. Fukuda said that such an inspection would be meaningless if it is intended to enforce U.S. nuclear policy on Japan. He said "we will gladly accept if it is designed to ascertain safeguards against an increase in the availability of plutonium and to relieve U.S. fears."

The Premier made the statement in response to reports from Washington of a U.S. proposal to inspect Japan's facility at Tokai village, northeast of Tokyo.

Japan and the United States are negotiating Japan's request for U.S. permission to start operating the Tokai facility next month. The negotiations are being held in Washington.

The United States has been reluctant to consent to Japan's project because of President Car-

ter's nuclear nonproliferation policy. The United States is Japan's sole supplier of enriched uranium.

Mr. Fukuda said he agreed with Mr. Carter on a total nuclear ban when the two met in Washington earlier this year. Mr. Carter also showed "full understanding" of Japan's policy banning the production and possession of nuclear arms, he said.

The Premier said the government still hopes to start operating the Tokai plant next month. The facility was completed at a cost of \$170 million. But the Foreign Ministry said Japan does not intend to start operating the plant without U.S. consent.

Sosuke Uno, state minister and director-general of the Science and Technology Agency, said Japan may consult France before it accepts a U.S. inspection team because French nuclear technology is involved.

The primary U.S. worry is that plutonium, extracted in the process of reprocessing spent nuclear fuel, might be used for production of nuclear arms and other military purposes.

## Paris Air Show Toughens Rules

PARIS, June 5 (AP)—Paris International Air and Space Show authorities are tightening flight demonstration regulations following the crash of a U.S. Fairchild A-10 attack plane, the sixth fatal accident at the show in 12 years.

Col. Francis Plessier, director of flying at the air show, biggest of its kind in the world, told pilots during a weekend briefing. "The present rules will be reinforced: in particular, the 300-foot limit for the lowest point of all maneuvers," U.S. pilot Howard (Sam) Nelson, 45, was killed when the tail of his plane hit the ground during a looping maneuver on Friday.

"If Nelson had observed the margin, he would have passed at perhaps 100 feet, but he would still be with us," Col. Plessier said. He added, "This is not a circus. This is a technical and professional air show. I know, as do you, that all rules and safety regulations will have no effect if you continue to take risks."

## E. German Emigrant

BERLIN, June 5 (Reuters).—Manfred Krug, East Germany's top jazz singer and film star, has been given permission to emigrate to West Germany, informed sources said here today.

# Medical Study Says Torture Leaves Grave Mental Scars

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, June 5 (WP)—A pioneering medical study of 70 victims concludes that prolonged mental disturbance is the most serious consequence of torture.

More than three-quarters of the group examined by a Danish medical team suffer from anxiety, depression, irritability, speech difficulties, loss of memory, inability to concentrate, sexual disturbance, lethargy, nightmares or headaches.

Whether or not they can ever be treated successfully, the report says, "is uncertain."

The study was released Friday by Amnesty International, the civil rights group. The Danish team began its inquiry three years ago under Dr. Inge Kemp Genefke, a neurologist at University Hospital, Copenhagen.

As far as is known, this is the first scientific study of torture techniques and their consequences.

The principal study examined 32 Chilean victims who found refuge in Denmark and 36 Greeks who had been tortured during the regime of the colonels. Most of the Chileans, men and women, were subjected to electric shock on the ears, nose, mouth and genitals. Nearly all the Greeks suffered "falanga," beating on the soles with canes.

Nearly all in both groups were beaten and burned with cigarettes on the hand or forearm. One victim was buried in cement and a Chilean woman and a Chilean man were raped.

Of the entire group, 52, equally divided between Chileans and Greeks, display some symptoms of mental disturbance. Fifteen have impaired hearing. Most of the Greeks suffer ankle and knee pains from the falanga.

Dr. Genefke's team thinks it can link specific symptoms of damage to a particular kind of torture although it calls for "more refined methods of studying the problem."

If this attempt is successful, it may be possible to prove claims of torture medically even where no scars are left.

A second study examined two young Uruguayan men and a woman of 21 who were kidnapped in Argentina and tortured continuously for seven days and nights. They were subjected to the "submarine" forcing a head under water to the point of drowning, and electric shock and beatings. The woman was raped twice in front of her companions.

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## One Plutonium Deal Down

It was good to read of France's decision to slow down delivery to Pakistan of a plant to extract plutonium, the explosive for atomic bombs. The report was denied, but we choose to believe it, because the logic of holding back is plainly understood in Paris and in all other governments concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons. The hesitant French retreat improves the chances of a similar decision in Bonn's deal with Brazil, although outright cancellation of the Pakistan contract would help much more.

In response to the arguments of both Presidents Ford and Carter, France decided last fall to sell no more such plants to non-nuclear nations. But the Pakistan deal was left in limbo, largely for domestic political reasons. President Giscard d'Estaing's Gaullist rivals, led by the challenging former prime minister, Jacques Chirac, were unwilling to acknowledge error and argued against yielding to "American pressure." Just as the pressure is denied in Washington, the yielding will continue to be denied in Paris.

Yet common sense calls for cancellation. Pakistan has no nuclear power program that would justify plutonium extraction, its only nuclear reactor is a small facility of Canadian design, whose spent fuel is unsuitable for plutonium extraction at any reasonable cost for civilian uses. As Fred Ikle, the former United States Arms Control Administrator, warned last year, "the reason for the Pakistani interest in a reprocessing plant is the Indian development of nuclear explosives." In other words, a bomb.

But the new Indian government is backing away from nuclear weapons development. And the political struggle in Pakistan accentuates the danger of providing explosive technology to unstable nations. This combination of circumstances evidently has allowed President Giscard d'Estaing to

finesse the debate in his own government by simply delaying the shipment of key items. The delay has the further value of giving time to a new international study of the nuclear proliferation problem that was agreed upon by the seven-nation meeting of heads of government in London last month.

West Germany, however, continues to emphasize France's failure to cancel the Pakistan contract so as to justify its similar sale of a plutonium facility to Brazil. The Germans have gone so far as to rationalize their economic interest in this contract by arguing, in effect, for similar sales to any interested developing nation. The turn in France should make it clear that Bonn is going it alone.

The Bonn government could easily justify at least a comparable delay. Brazil and other developing countries are decades away from the kind of nuclear energy programs that might justify a commercial-size reprocessing plant, even if reprocessing should prove to be necessary or economically advantageous. The small pilot plant for which Bonn has begun to provide the blueprints to Brazil could not serve that purpose. But it could provide plutonium for experiments with bombs.

The case for delay in the Brazil deal has grown only stronger with time—delay at least until the worldwide dangers are reviewed by the allies and measured against the Carter administration's imaginative proposals for impeding proliferation. Persistence in Washington may yet yield results in Bonn. For good reasons, the Germans have in the past worked to avoid their isolation on important issues in the alliance upon which their defense depends. France's decision should now bring that psychological pressure into play.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Wages of Trade

The Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall, wants a global minimum wage of, say, \$1 an hour. Before he is laughed off stage as some kind of international demagogue or union empire builder let us suggest that he is serious and deserves to be taken seriously.

His problem, the country's problem and the world's problem is that the idea and practice of free trade are everywhere in danger. You need look no farther than Washington, where the forces of protectionism are making themselves felt in Congress, the courts and the executive. A significant segment of American industry and a whopping majority of American labor have joined forces to demand relief from the competition of Japanese television sets, Italian shoes, Hong Kong shirts and South Korean underwear. They will not be denied with lectures on free trade or with charts about what their children stand to gain from it. They are already being bought off with import quotas and other restrictions that will distort one market after another and keep raising consumer prices. A prudent government, and wise advocates of free trade, cannot beat back this challenge simply by demanding that investors and workers commit economic suicide for the good of the rest of us.

Mr. Marshall is searching for a way to think constructively about the problem in both its trade and political manifestations. That means thinking about American trade in three separate categories:

- (1) Agriculture: Here the United States enjoys strong advantages in the products it sells the world over. We need worry mostly about the restrictions that others might impose in retaliation for the barriers we erect against incoming manufactured goods.
- (2) Manufactured goods of the advanced nations: Here the United States should, and largely does, compete on equal terms. The freest possible trade with Japan and Western Europe is in everyone's interest and needs to be shielded in each country against both overt and hidden government subsidies that distort fair pricing in the interest of inefficient producers. When others cheat by slashing prices below cost, the proper response should be stronger international

penalties rather than national tariffs or quotas.

(3) Manufactured goods of developing nations: Here, finally, we come back to Mr. Marshall's problem. The Clothing and Textile Workers of the United States are up in arms because they and their employers cannot compete against cheaply sewn and spun goods from South Korea (32 cents an hour) or Taiwan (41 cents). If they are not given a sense of international fair play, they will eventually lock out the foreign goods, vote with other, less deserving protectionists for still other restrictions and invite massive retaliation around the globe, to the detriment of all American consumers and export industries.

Mr. Marshall would divide the protectionist lobby by looking more closely at imports from developing nations while preserving the freest possible trade with the more developed societies. And he would burden them not with tariffs or more quotas but with energetic demands that their labor costs be raised, at least to locally competitive levels. Korea and Brazil could still accumulate profits for capital development if they paid the relatively fair wage of \$1 an hour, if that is what fair appraisal of their economies would judge to be the free-market level.

Now, a global minimum wage cannot really be a single fixed amount, nor can it be decreed or legislated. But as the Secretary shrewdly points out, neither should it be denied by repressive regimes that curb unions along with all other political rights. This is the ground upon which Mr. Marshall's trade and labor problems coincide with President Carter's concerns about human rights.

The logic of his analysis points to a sophisticated effort by the administration to make Congress focus simultaneously on the political and economic conditions of workers abroad when it contemplates the regulation of trade. The threat of removing most-favored-nation tariff benefits can give meaning to its judgment. But the desirable outcome would be negotiation abroad, looking not toward less trade, but fair trade, including a fair wage. Hard to bring off, no doubt, but hardly silly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### The Ugandan Reign of Terror

We publish... another account, probably the most graphic which has yet appeared anywhere, of the Ugandan reign of terror. This is presided over by a man who, when it suits him, claims a connection with the British monarchy which he derives through the Commonwealth. He has been granted freedom from criticism by many African states. Reproduced in the United Nations, this has conferred a further weird immunity on Uganda in what is supposedly the world's

highest forum for the protection of human rights. It recalls the acquiescence in Hitler's ill-treatment of the Jews.

Incredibly, (Amin) enjoys in some quarters the status of a joke, and in others the protection of racial fraternity. He is in fact a mass murderer who has inflicted untold misery on his people. The Commonwealth should say so in an open and formal statement, and if there are dissenters, let them speak.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

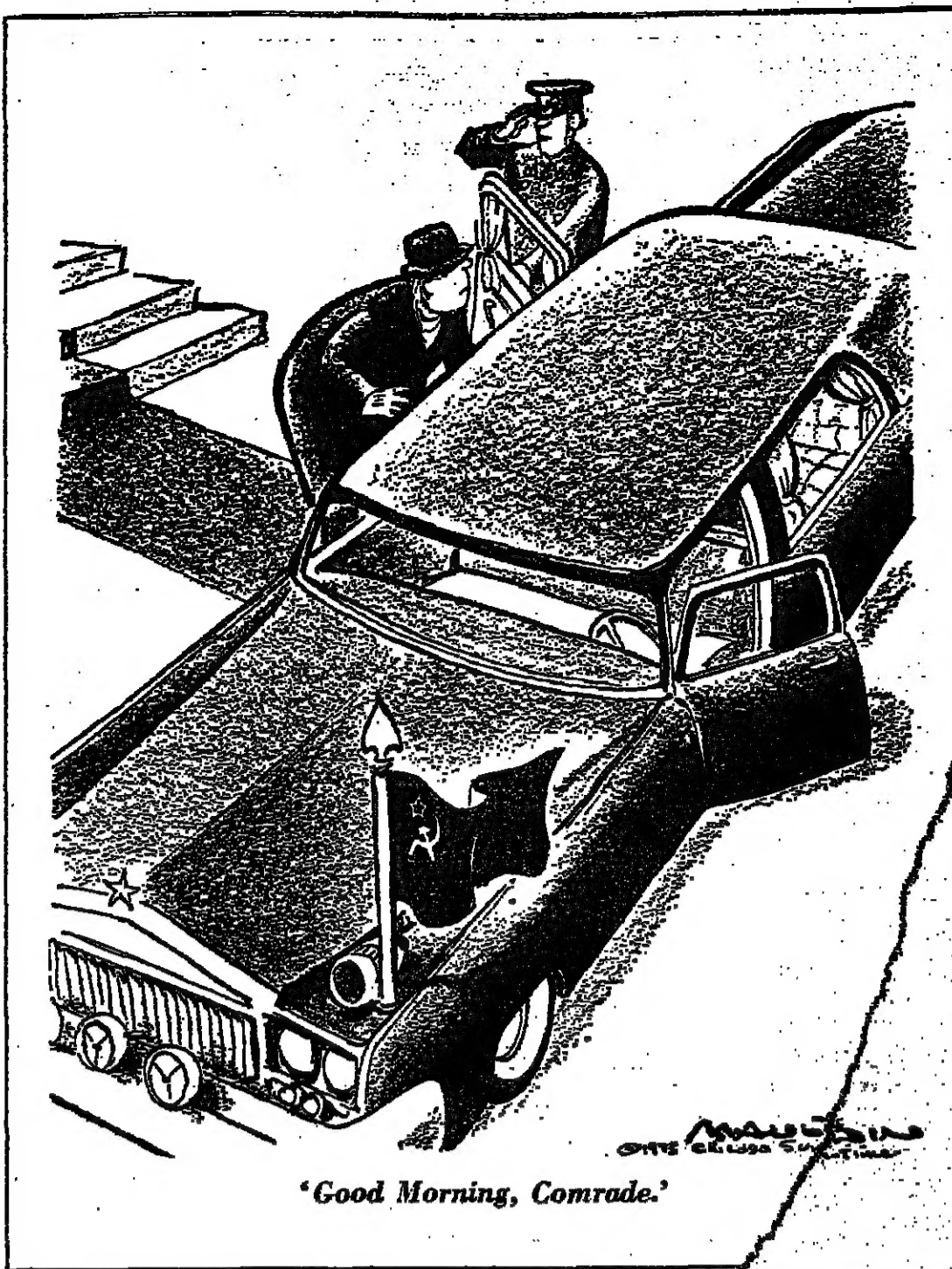
June 6, 1902

NEW YORK—There is a strong belief among the miners on strike that President Theodore Roosevelt, at the suggestion of the New York Board of Trade, will attempt to secure a settlement. The miners are willing to accept arbitration. A train conveying non-unionists was derailed today at Hughestown, some 100 miles from the strike line. No one was injured.

#### Fifty Years Ago

June 6, 1927

PARIS—In a match which produced perhaps the best tennis ever seen upon a French court and the greatest number of thrills for a tennis gallery, Rene Lacoste, holder of the American Singles Championship battled "Big Bill" Tilden through almost three hours of sparkling play at the Stade Francais yesterday afternoon and won in five sets, 6-4, 4-6, 5-7, 6-3, 11-9.



'Good Morning, Comrade.'

## When the Giants Quarrel

By James Reston

PARIS—U.S.-Soviet relations are very much on the minds of Western European officials these days. They are saying nothing in public, but privately they express concern about the mounting criticism between the new administration in Washington and the aging regime in Moscow.

When the giants quarrel, the nations in between probably exaggerate the differences, but their edginess illustrates the fragility of détente and the dangers of misunderstanding, whenever political changes take place in the White House or the Kremlin.

Among the events that have led to this concern are the following:

- The failure of the Vance-Brezhnev efforts to reach a compromise on the strategic arms talks recently in the Soviet capital—a disappointment not removed by the more amiable discussions between Secretary Vance and Foreign Minister Gromyko later in Geneva.
- The charge of "treason" by the Soviet Union against a prominent human rights activist, Anatoli Shcharansky, and the public criticism of this charge by the State Department and the White House.
- The increasing shipment of Soviet arms to the turbulent areas of Africa and the extension of Cuban military activity from Angola to Ethiopia.
- The decline of Soviet exit visas for Jews seeking to leave the country and, most recently, what seems to be a reluctance to issue visas to Western reporters seeking to enter the Soviet Union.
- Finally, what seems to be increased jamming of Western radio broadcasts beamed at the Soviet Union.

Two other events seem to be adding to the uncertainty in the relations between the two major nuclear states. First, the sudden and unexplained dismissal of President Nikolai Podgorny from the Soviet Politburo has suggested that the struggle for succession to Leonid Brezhnev has already begun.

And second, the review of the Helsinki agreement on human rights at Belgrade on June 15 has forced both sides to prepare their cases on this divisive issue and led to some anxiety here in Paris that Belgrade may force a confrontation between Moscow and Washington that may interfere with the efforts to reach a second strategic arms agreement.

### Difficult to Read

It is difficult to get an accurate reading on the significance of these events because Soviet officials have suddenly shown little interest in discussing these questions with reporters or even with Western diplomats.

For example, Soviet officials in London refused to issue a visa to this reporter and suggested that it might be available in Paris, but the Soviet Embassy here also declined on the ground that it had not been instructed by officials in Moscow to do so.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed in Washington that the United States will soon deploy a more accurate and powerful missile capable of destroying Soviet missiles in their silos. A dispatch in The New York Times from Washington said that the MX-13 warhead would be deployed in two stages: in October, when the Air Force starts installing an improved guidance system in its Minuteman-3 land-based missiles; and in 1979, when a more destructive warhead is attached to these missiles.

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, commenting on this information, said that if the Soviet Union were willing to undertake serious negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons, the United States could make changes in its plans to deploy the new weapons—a statement that was interpreted here as diplomacy by headlines. Powell declined to characterize his statement as a bargaining chip in the SALT-2 stalemate.

Officials here and in London are not taking this all too seriously, but they feel that the Soviets are entering a delicate period of internal political change, when excessive controversy over human rights and strategic arms could impede progress on both. The French foreign minister, Louis de Guiringaud, said in a private interview here that while France would support President Carter's emphasis on human rights, it would not go to the Belgrade conference in a spirit of "confrontation."

He noted that the Belgrade meeting was merely procedural to

arrange the agenda for a meeting of under secretaries in October and that it might be better to wait until after Brezhnev's visit to Paris this month and even until the autumn before reaching any definitive conclusions about the relations between the Soviet Union and the West.

This is also the view of senior officials in London. It takes some time, they note, for Moscow to adjust to a new administration in Washington and to arrange their own political affairs at a time of change in Moscow. Meanwhile, they add, they will be watching a lot and speaking very little.

## No Farce the Second Time

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The argument between Western and Eastern powers about human rights and strategic arms is one of history's oldest ideological debates. The contrast was most clearly defined not by an American president but almost 25 centuries earlier by Pericles.

In his great oration over the bodies of soldiers slain in war against Sparta and its allies, the Athenian (quoted by Thucydides) said: "We are superior to our enemies in our preparations for war. Our city is open to the world. We are not always expelling foreigners for fear of their learning or seeing something of military importance. For we trust not so much in secret armaments as in our native courage."

"We can rely, not on compulsion but on a tradition of bravery so much the better for us... those men surely should be deemed braver who know most clearly what danger is and what pleasure is, and are not thereby made to flinch... great are the memories to our power; there is no lack of evidence of it."

### Shadings of Freedom

Pericles stressed the differences between Athenian freedom and Sparta's military austerity, which concededly prepared the citizens for war. A contemporary writer said the Spartans lived "a miserable life that it was no wonder they were willingly prepared to sacrifice it."

Karl Marx observed that history does indeed repeat itself, the first time as tragedy, the second time as farce. When one reads

## Dissquiet in U.S. Senate About a SALT Treaty

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Concern about the competency of U.S. negotiators on SALT is raised by the remarkable fact: the new U.S. proposal put forth in Geneva sets a "ceiling" on production of the Soviet Backfire bomber at a far higher level than the Russians can possibly achieve.

The failure by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to reveal the proposed "ceiling" to a Senate subcommittee May 26 might indicate self-doubt by U.S. policymakers about its worth. But defense-oriented members of Congress suspect duplicity less than incompetence. As details of Vance's session in Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko have become known, doubt has grown whether the U.S. knows what it is doing in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

It is debatable just how much of a retreat is represented by the proposal submitted at Geneva and rejected by Gromyko. If the Russians finally accept top-secret details as described to the senators by Vance (which is doubtful), the treaty surely would be ratified by the Senate. What is worrisome for the long haul are deficiencies in both grand strategy and petty details.

The heart of the concern is the fact that just one month after President Carter's bold, tough but still reasonable SALT package was tabled in Moscow, concessions were offered in Geneva. The inescapable conclusion is that, contrary to Mr. Carter's repeated public assurances that he is in no hurry, the old compulsive U.S. urge for some agreement—any agreement—has returned. The intractable Soviet position at Geneva suggests the American compulsion to back down will yield still more American concessions.

**Bargaining**  
The theory that U.S. negotiators are more interested in the idea of a treaty than what is in it is supported by bargaining over the Backfire bomber. The U.S. proposal accepts the Soviet claim that the Backfire is medium-range and should not be counted in the limit on strategic weapons, even though many experts believe it can reach North America without refueling.

Accordingly, the secret proposal offered in Geneva would "limit" annual Soviet production. Precise figures are top secret, but intelligence estimates of actual Soviet production are but a small fraction of the "ceiling." Furthermore, there is no chance Soviet production could even approach this level during the proposed three years of the limit.

Unlike the Backfire's range, its

production is not the CIA or anyone National Security. The only reasonable then, is that the Soviets are glibly of sloppiness. Nor is the only such instance. Testifying before Jackson's subcommittee emphasized curbing of the Soviet Union missile. But Pentagon this shows the thing team is being technologically. The ace today is the untouched by the y.

More significantly questioned closely b on whether it would possible to verify ban on mobile for sies. U.S. negotiat concerned that So diate-range mobile be converted to lon out anybody know.

This helps breed the Senate about espionage regarding obstacle to a SALT. The U.S. Cruise a supposedly postpos land-based and sea missiles, the U.S. d the proposed langu ly block the new w such as the Tomahawk Cruise missile. Wh really so may dete tent of Senate has

**Nagging It**  
But even if the convinced that the Cr not endangered, ne persist about the o purpose. A three- testing certain Cr and the MX mobile be more acceptable were used to impro strategic position is rotation of a SALT III treaty, e. SALT III treaty, I seemingly no such u underlying the big SALT II agreement.

Nothing U.S. haste, are characteristic genk. For instance, restrictions on the missiles and MX to years while restrai weapons last for oi.

The present SA therefore, could no removed from the C istrated's hard-nas in Moscow. Waiting U.S. negotiators off concessions on ther while asking large restrictions on Sovi Russians, patiently treaty granting the advantage, have c promised an Inch. 1 rather than the s what happened in G source of dissquet in

## Letters

### Demonstration

Your New York Times editorial (THT, May 23), "Ecology, Theology, Nuclear Power," articulates the "doctrinaire" arguments of the Seabrook opponents. But just who is being doctrinaire? Can anyone deny that "radioactivity is a silent and invisible killer"? You counter by saying "nuclear energy is a reality." So are traffic deaths and cancer. Does that mean we should accept them?

And can radioactive wastes, in this uncertain world, ever be safely disposed of by fallible human beings? The "extreme" view is not that of the opponents of nuclear energy, but of those

who regard it as necessary, proposing immeasurable risk for a dubious gain. We don't need more energy; we need to change the crazy world-consuming world-destroying way we live.

So, the important question to put to the anti-nuclear people is one this editorial doesn't put at all: how many comforts and conveniences are they willing to part with rather than see more nuclear energy used? Those who are genuinely against nuclear power should start demonstrating how many electrical appliances, how much energy-consuming transport, they can live without. Throwing the electric toothbrush, the blender, the hi-fi and maybe even the washing machine out

of the window might be the most effective demonstration of all.

MONICA SCHNEIDER, Garmisch, Austria.

### No Such Thing

Negative Forebode (May 29-30). There's no such thing as "easy" music, Ray Martin, yes. Would you believe 15,000 greenbacks? (And I hear he never even balt them diars!)

NINA NEUSCHOTZ, Selliana, France.

As a measure of George S. non's prowess, how about the Vietnamese song?

NOEL CASIMIRO, Paris.







ASO

Jan.	10	1978	5.32	5
Feb.	7		5.37	5
Mar.	7		5.38	6
Apr.	4		5.42	5
May	3		5.43	8
Jun.	28		5.44	8

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**Eurodollar Borrowings**  
WASHINGTON, June 5 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell \$2 million in the week ended May 29 to \$3.71 billion. That was \$6 million higher than the comparable week a year ago.

to  
92  
95  
75

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## U.S. Areas Build 'Richest' Title On a Base of Wheat and Lumber

phases on its services (such as the income from investments and foreign military sales) and attracting by far the largest share of petrodollar investments while running a run-of surpluses simply by tightening the squeeze on most other countries. They point to OPEC as the only beneficiary. U.S. officials argue that imbalances are inevitable in view of the OPEC surpluses, adding that only countries with the underlying strength of the United States can afford to absorb a "shock" without causing fresh monetary disorder. "We can sustain it, although we would not expect the deficit to continue at this level indefinitely," says Treasury Secretary Blumenthal.

It held on much better, however, than the borough of Manhattan in New York City, which was the second-highest income county in 1969 but fell to 36th in the 1974 per capita income tabulation.

Of the companies which moved to Athens due to the Lebanese upheaval, Mr. Ball said, fewer than 5 per cent have returned since the establishment of relative peace there.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Fund, in its tenth gold auction yesterday, sold 524,800 ounces of gold at a common price of \$143.32 an ounce.

The researchers also concluded that high-flying aircraft destroy only half as much ozone as predicted previously.

The commission has proposed almost doubling the regional fund

Advances: 442; declines: 377; unchanged: 387

mobile Dealers Association said

While the Japanese represent a particular problem, the fact is that many issues have been marketed recently with unrealistic prices. Managers set one price

While the Japanese represent a particular problem, the fact is that many issues have been marketed recently with unrealistic prices. Managers set one price

This reportedly is creating a problem for Norske Gas, which is planning a 13-year, 100-million-DM loan. The borrower wants a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent while bankers insist that 7 per cent is needed to sell it.

Market Turnover  
Week Ended June 3

	Total	Direct	Non-Direct Equivalent
Cedex	\$658.7	\$431.4	\$207.3

100	67%	68%	67% + 1%
100	21%	20	21% + 1%
500	0%	7%	8% + 1%
300	27%	24%	27% + 1%
200	36%	30%	35 — 2
100	51%	49%	50% + 1%

....	75,873,840 shares
....	93,415,170 shares

## Air France's First Class.











## A Welfare Solution

# Vilas Crushes Gottfried in French Tennis Final

## PEOPLE: 'Aggravated Chutzpah'

### Trips Up an Escapee

Stan Kenton, the 6:  
jazz-band leader who u  
brain surgery May 24,  
ported in satisfactory  
and improving, but he  
from ready to be rele  
spokesman for Reading  
in Pennsylvania said.  
fell in a hotel parking  
struck his head, which  
a blood clot to form.

—SAMUEL JU

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]